The paragraph beginning on page 10, line 18 should read as follows:

The programmable-matched filter 415 despreads the received spread-spectrum signal. A correlator, as an alternative, may be used as an equivalent means for despreading the received spread-spectrum signal.

The paragraph beginning at page 10, line 22 should read as follows:

The acknowledgment detector 416 detects an acknowledgment in the received spread-spectrum signal. The pilot processor detects and synchronizes to the pilot portion of the received spread-spectrum signal. The data and control processor detects and processes the data portion of the received spread-spectrum signal. Detected data passes through the controller 419 to the de-interleaver 420 and FEC decoder 421. Data and signaling are outputted from the FEC decoder 421.

The paragraph beginning at page 14, line 19 should read as follows:

The first RS-spread-spectrum receiver receives the acknowledgment signal. Upon receiving the ACK signal, the first RS-spread-spectrum transmitter transmits to the BS-spread-spectrum receiver, a spread-spectrum signal having data. The data is shown in FIG. 6, in time, after the ACK signal. The data may include a collision detection (DC) portion of the signal, referred to herein as a collision detection signal, and message.

The paragraph beginning at page 15, line 18 should read as follows:

In operation, an overview of the way this transport mechanism is used is as follows. A remote station (RS) upon power up searches for transmission from nearby base stations. Upon successful synchronization with one or more base stations, the Remote station receives the necessary system parameters from a continuously transmitted by all base stations broadcast control channel (BCCH). Using the information transmitted from the BCCH, the remote station can determine various parameters required when first transmitting to a base station. Parameters of interest are the loading of all the base stations in the vicinity of the remote station, their antenna characteristics, spreading codes used to spread the downlink transmitted information, timing information and other control information. With this information, the remote station can transmit specific waveforms in order to capture the attention of a nearby base station. In the

common packet channel the remote station, having all the necessary information from the nearby base station, it starts transmitting a particular preamble from a set of predefined preambles, at [a] well selected time intervals. The particular structure of the preamble waveforms is selected on the basis that detection of the preamble waveform at the base station is to be as easy as possible with minimal loss in detectability.

The paragraph beginning at page 17, line 23 should read as follows:

The transmission of the preambles ceases if the preamble has been picked up detected by the base station and the base station has responded to the remote station with a layer one acknowledgment L1 ACK, which the remote station has also successfully received. Alternatively, transmission of the preamble ceases if the remote station has transmitted the maximum allowed number of preambles Mp without acknowledgement. Upon receiving an L1 ACK the remote station starts transmission of its data. Once the remote station has transmitted more than Mp preambles, it undergoes a forced random back off procedure. This procedure forces the remote station to delay its access burst transmission for a later time. The random back off procedure could be parameterized based on the priority statues of the Remote station. The amount by which the power is increased from preamble to preamble is Dp which is either fixed for all cells at all times or it is repeatedly broadcast via the BCCH. Remote stations with different priority statuses could use a power increase which depends on a priority status assigned to the remote station. The priority status could be either predetermined or assigned to the remote station after negotiation with the base station.

The paragraph beginning at page 20, line 17 should read as follows:

Corresponding with the preamble structure in the uplink there is a corresponding in time power control information symbol and a corresponding in time collision detection field. Upon start of data transmission the remote station uses the downlink transmitted power control information to adjust its transmitted power. The power control symbols are decoded to derive binary decision data, which is then used to increase or decrease the transmitted power accordingly. Figure 11 shows the structure of the uplink frame and the slot format for the data portion of the uplink transmission. Data and control information is transmitted in an in-phase and quadrature-phase multiplexed format. That is, the data portion could be transmitted on the in-phase coordinate and the control portion on the quadrature-phase coordinate. The modulation